Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 87 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, March 24, 1794. [Whole No. 545.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

For Sale,

The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea, She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to
GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for sale,
Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.
March 14. *drot

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Boston,

The Brig
DOLPHIN,
WILLIAM NICHOLS, Master:

WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or
RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.
3d Mon. 14, 1794. diw.

For Boston,

THE BRIG
George & Harriott,
Josiah Bernard, Master.

WILL sail the 25th inst. has good accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board at Mr. Sims's wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 17. d125

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*
Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. uiw&stfw

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, are and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,
The House N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground
On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to
SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.
March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Advertisement.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Seventh day the 29th of this instant, at the late dwelling house of Richard Cheyney, deceased, a plantation, situate in the Township of Thornbury in the county of Delaware, and lying on Chester creek, containing 80 acres, 15 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, about 25 acres of wood land, and the remainder is good fertile land well supplied with water.—There are on the premises, a good stone dwelling House and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of 25 good bearing trees a good barn cellar'd under, a saw-mill, and an excellent seat for a grist or merchant mill, with a sufficiency of water.

Likewise a tract of wood land ajoining the above—Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser—The sale to begin at 2 o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by
JOHN CHEYNEY,
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.
March, 19 d4t.

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,

February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3taw6w

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,
A PERFECT
Assortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.

White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handsomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine, six years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bear skin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few casks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and camoricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well sorted of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,
A Work, to be entitled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF
Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. m&w.f

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT making Appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.* That for defraying the expenditure of the civil-list of the United States for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof; and for making good deficiencies for the support of the civil-list establishment; for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witnesses; for the support of light-houses, and for other purposes, there be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding five hundred and twenty one thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty four cents; *That is to say:*

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars:

For the like compensations to the members of the senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and eighty five thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars:

For the expenses, of fire-wood, stationary, printing-work, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, ten thousand dollars:

For the compensations granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, district judges, and attorney general, forty three thousand two hundred dollars:

For defraying the expense of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, twelve thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, four thousand dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand eight hundred dollars:

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary or State, including the expense which will attend the publication of the laws of the first session of the third Congress, and for printing an edition of the same, to be distributed according to law, two thousand and sixty one dollars, and sixty seven cents,

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, for extra-services of clerks, in the office of the Secretary of State, in preparing documents for Congress, and for an index to the laws of the second Congress, eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars:

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand two hundred dollars:

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars:

For expense of fire-wood, stationary, printing and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, four hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars:

For expense of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars,

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For the expenses of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner, three hundred dollars?

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in the Register's office, (including books for the public stocks) two thousand dollars:

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the Treasury Department,

are t ousand five hundred and ninety fix dollars and fifty fix cents,

For wood and candles in the ſeveral offices of the treaſu y department (except the Treaſurer's office) one thouſand two hundred dollars:

For compenſations to the ſeveral Loan officers, thirteen thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For defraying the expenſes of the ſeveral Loan officers, for ſtationery and clerk hire, between the firſt day of March, and the thirty firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three inclusive, the ſum of ſeventeen thouſand three hundred and ſeventy ſeven dollars and ſeventy five cents:

For compenſation to the Secretary of War, clerks and perſons employed in his office, ſeven thouſand and fifty dollars:

For expenſes of firewood, ſtationery, printing and other contingent expenſes in the office of the Secretary of War, eight hundred dollars:

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, for contingent expenſes in this office, two hundred and five dollars and ſeventy ſix cents:

For compenſation to the Accountant to the war department, and clerks in his office, four thouſand ſeven hundred dollars:

For contingent expenſes in the office of the Accountant to the war department, four hunred dollars:

For compenſations to the following officers of the mint;—the Director, two thouſand dollars;—the Aſſayer, one thouſand five hundred dollars;—the Chief Coiner, one thouſand five hundred dollars; the Engraver, one thouſand two hundred dollars;—the Treaſurer, one thouſand two hundred dollars;—three clerks, at five hundred dollars each, one thouſand five hundred dollars:

For defraying the expenſes of workmen, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, three thouſand three hundred and eighty five dollars:

For the ſeveral expenſes of the mint, including the pay of a refiner, when employed, for gold, ſilver and copper, and for the completion of the melting furnaces, two thouſand ſeven hundred dollars:

For replacing a ſum of money advanced at the Bank of the United States, for the purpoſe of an importation of copper, to be coined at the mint, ten thouſand dollars.

For defraying the expenſe of copper, purchaſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, ſeven thouſand three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compenſations to the governors, ſecretaries and judges of the territory north weſt, and the territory ſouth of the river Ohio, ten thouſand three hundred dollars:

For expenſes of ſtationery, office-rent, printing patents for lands, and other contingent expenſes in both the ſaid territories, ſeven hundred dollars:

For the payment of ſundry penſions granted by the late government, two thouſand three hundred and ſixty ſeven dollars and ſeventy three cents:

For payment of the annual allowance granted by Congreſs to Baron Steuben, two thouſand five hundred dollars:

For the annual allowance to the widow and and orphan-children of colonel John Harding, and to the orphan-children of major Alexander Truman, by the act of Congreſs of the twenty ſeventh of February, one thouſand even hundred and ninety three, ſeven hundred and fif-ty dollars:

For arrearages of penſion due to the widow and orphan children of colonel John Harding, and to the orphan children of major Alexander Truman, to the thirty firſt of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, ſix hundred and ſeventy five dollars:

For the annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, ſon of the late General Mercer, four hundred dollars:

For the maintenance and repair of light houſes, beacons, piers, ſtakes and buoys, four thouſand dollars;

To make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, for the maintenance and repair of light houſes, beacons, piers, ſtakes and buoys, four thouſand dollars:

For the purchaſe of hydrometers, for the uſe of the officers of the cuſtoms, and inſpectors of the revenue, one thouſand dolaars:

For a balance ſtated by the Auditor of the Treaſury, to be due to the eſtate of the late major general Greene, purſuant to the act of Congreſs, of the twenty ſeventh day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, to indemnify the ſaid eſtate for a bond entered into by him, during the late war, in which is included intereſt due on the bonds from their dates, to the twelfth of April one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, thirty three thouſand, one hundred and eighty ſeven dollars, and ſixty ſeven cents:

For defraying the expenſe incident to the ſtating and printing the public accounts, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, eight hundred dollars:

For the payment of ſuch demands not otherwiſe provided for, as ſhall have been duly allowed by the officers of the treaſury, five thouſand dollars:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſeveral appropriations herein before made, ſhall be paid and diſcharged out of the funds following, to wit:

Firſt. The ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollors, reſerved by the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States,

Secondly. The ſurplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved March the third, 1794.

G°. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State,
EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

A CARD,

Mr. S. preſents his Compliments to the Citizen who ſo politely addreſſes him in Mr. Fenno's paper of the twenty ſecond inſtant. he has the pleaſure to inform him that the veſſel he had deſtined ſome weeeks ſince to England, has been obliged to put back and the voyage is for the preſent poſtponed, a Circumſtance that may poſſibly prove fortunate, as it might have happened that a decree ſimilar to that of the 6th. Nov. laſt might have iſſued without any previous no ice, leaving his veſſel and cargo only ſubject to *adjudication* on her arrival. This is the only veſſel he has for ſome time paſt deſtined to a Britiſh port, but others have unfortunately found their way there greatly to his prejudice. The ſhip Active has been for this ſix or eight months paſt, detained at Falmouth, tho' chartered for Nantes with property *warranted American*; the Mercury was after great ill uſage of her captain and crew, detained upwards of two months at Jamaica, ſubject to worms deſtroying her bottom, without any pretence of French property on board, and without any compenſation; the John was wrecked at Gue nſey by the crew of a Britiſh Sloop of War, and all compenſation refuſed for upwards of eight months detention and nearly £9000 ſterling diſburſements. This veſſel was at the time employed in carrying wheat the Britiſh had taken for their own account, tho' deſtined for St. Maloes, from one of their own ports, before the war between France and Great Brirain had been declared.

With reſpect to the citizen's enquiry as to the ports of France, Mr. S. can aſſure him that he has at ſundry times, deſtined a conſiderable number of cargoes of proviſions, to the ports of Havre de Grace, St. Vallery, Bordeaux and Dunkirk, as well as Guadaloupe, Martinique and Hiſpaniola, on his own account and for others, from all which, Mr. S. has derived conſiderable emolument, nor have any of his veſſels been freighted back with Aſſignats, tho' they have obtained very lucrative freights for the Iſle of France and Hiſpaniola, payable frequently in advance, and always in ſolid coin.

Mr. S. has indeed a ſhip embargoed at Bordeaux, but ſhe is under a very advantageous charter, and he has full confidence that the juſtice and wiſdom of the National Convention, will not ſuffer him to be a victim to his confidence in their Government, altho' he ſhould never think of bribing their commiſſaries: this freight is beſides inſured, and is more properly the riſque of the Underwriters than his own.

On the whole, Mr. S. has no enmity for the citizen to tell of, to the people of Great Britain; on the contrary, he has always cultivated the moſt friendly and mutually profitable intercourſe with them—but really he is of opinion that no epithets can be thought of ſufficiently ſevere to reprobate the late unprovoked and unexpected hoſtility and rapine which has befallen the American commerce—from the meaſures ſo ſecretly adopted by the government of that nation—meaſures which appear to have only plunder for object, without materially influencing any of the intereſting objects of the war.

March 22, 1794.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

A HINT *to the Managers of the Theatre.*

MANY reſpectable citizens were much diſguſted, Saturday evening with the after piece, called the *Virgin Unmaſk'd*. It is highly indecent and very improper to be acted before *modeſt women*, or indeed any perſons who are friends to decency. If *Saturday* night is to be ſpecially appropriated to ſuch performances, to gratify the coarſe taſte of a particular claſs, let it be known, that the reſpectable citizens may keep their wives and daughters at home, and not ſuffer the diſtreſs of ſeeing them embarraſſed at ſuch groſs dialogue as that with which the *Virgin Unmaſk'd* abounds. The ſtage was intended to be a ſchool for morals and to refine the taſte; but ſurely, obſcene and vulgar dialogues, conſtant ſwearing, and low buffoonery, however they may excite the loud laugh in the unthinking crowd, tend to vitiate the taſte, corrupt the morals and debauch the hearts of the young females who attend the Theatre. To make the Theatre popular in Philadelphia, and to anſwer the ends of its eſtabliſhment, it is hoped that the managers will in future ſelect thoſe pieces which promote virtuous ſentiments while they amuſe, and reprobate thoſe, which while they entertain but a few, leave impreſſions on many either dangerous or diſguſting.

A Friend to the Drama, and Public Decency.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Wedneſday, January 29.

The SPEECH of Mr. SMITH, of South-Carolina, in reply to Mr. MADISON, on the ſubject of the Commercial Regulations.

MR. SMITH ſaid, before he entered into a conſideration of the arguments of the gentleman from Virginia, he ſhould avail himſelf of the opportunity of correcting ſome miſtatements of his own arguments, which had been made by that gentleman.

In that gentleman's ſpeech, he had been repreſented as having ſtated it as a *favor* to this country, that Great Britain admitted our productions into her Weſt Indies; Mr. Smith ſaid, he had only ſtated that the excluſion of the productions of all other countries, was a *preference* given to our's, which was not given by the commercial ſyſtem of France. He was alſo repreſented by the gentleman, as having argued, "That the United States ought not to complain of the uſage of Great Britain, if ſhe uſed them as well as other nations;" whereas, Mr. Smith ſaid, his reaſoning went to ſhew, that her commercial ſyſtem placed us on *a better footing* than it did other nations. Again, he was made to ſay, by the gentleman, "That if Great Britain uſed us ill, ſhe likewiſe uſed every other nation ill, and we therefore ought to bear it patiently;" Mr. Smith declared he had ſaid no ſuch thing; he had argued only that the excluſion of our veſſels from an indirect commerce with her, and from the entry into her iſlands, was a part of her navigation act and colony ſyſtem, and extended to all other nations as well as the United States.

The gentleman, in adverting to his having taken for the *epoch* of his comparative view, the period antecedent to the pending French revolution, as *the ſettled order of things*, had attempted by an uncandid diſtortion of his argument, to wreſt his reaſoning from a *commercial* to a *political* ſubject, for the purpoſe of repreſenting him as deeming the monarchy of France the only ſettled order of things. It was true, he had confined his view of the two *commercial ſyſtems* to that *epoch*; in this he had only purſued the ideas and ſpirit of *Mr. Jefferſon* himſelf, who, ſpeaking in his report of the recent alterations in the condition of our commerce, ſays, "To have deſcribed all theſe, would have been as impracticable as uſeleſs, ſince the ſcenes would have been ſhifting while under deſcription; I therefore think it beſt to leave the report as it was formed, being adapted to a particular point of time, when things were *in their ſettled order*, that is to ſay, the ſummer of 1792." Mr. Smith obſerved, that France was at that time a *monarchy*, and he had been governed by the ſame idea as the Secretary of State, in ſtopping at that period, when a ſtate of revolution gave birth to changes in her permanent ſyſtem, and induced deviations from what would be the ordinary courſe of things.

The propriety of limiting the view to that epoch was obvious, from the conceſſion of the member himſelf, who, having ſtated that American veſſels were permitted to be naturalized in France, and being informed by Mr. Smith, that the firſt National Aſſembly took away that previlege (as mentioned in the report) had been compelled to acknowledge the exiſtence of fluctuations in her ſyſtem ſince the revolution. This view of the ſubject Mr. Smith ſaid was more favorable to France than one which ſhould embrace the preſent period; her ancient commercial ſyſtem being on the whole more favorable to this country than *it is at this time*. He had been alſo repreſented by the ſame gentleman, as "having admitted that it was a hardſhip to have our trade monopolized by one nation, and having at the ſame time adviſed to make no efforts for putting an end to it." This was directly the reverſe of his ſentiment, which was, "That it was adviſeable not to depend on any one nation for our neceſſary ſupplies, but that the *proper remedy* was by a mode, not the object of the reſolutions, nor contemplated by the report, namely, an *efficacious ſyſtem of encouragement* to our *own* manufactures, and not ſubjecting our citizens to the expence of premiums for the encouragement of *other* countries."

Mr. Smith then proceeded to take notice of Mr. Madiſon's arguments: The gentleman had ſaid that *wheat* and *flour* were admitted by a *ſtanding law* duty free into the French Weſt-Indies. The report ſtates the contrary to be the fact; "France, ſays the report, by a *ſtanding law*, permits her Weſt India poſſeſſions to receive directly our vegetables, live proviſions, horſes, woods, tar, pitch, and turpentine, rice and maize, *and prohibits our other bread ſtuff.*

(Speech to be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,
MARCH 24.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Merchant in Charleſton, S. C. dated February 24, 1794.

With reſpect to the propoſed commercial regulations, there can be little doubt that they would have injurious effects, in which ever way they can be viewed—with reſpect to an increaſe of duties, there can be little doubt if a conſiderable addition is made, that it would not increaſe the revenue, as it would try the virtue of many, and have the effect to introduce ſmuggling; beſides driving many perſons from carrying on a trade which muſt be attended with loſs; for, from the preſent burdens occaſioned by the very great additional expence of freight and inſurance, many perſons are holding their hands as to importations from an apprehenſion of great loſſes in remittances.—It is certainly a more proper mode in the firſt inſtance to repreſent the inquiries we have received and to require redreſs, than to engage in raſh meaſures, which we are not able to ſupport; and if we cannot obtain juſtice, it would be better to decline commerce altogether, for a time, than to purſue a conduct which would bring us into expences, which muſt operate to injure us for a long time to come.

The managers of the New Theatre generouſly and humanely purpoſe appropriating the profits ariſing from this evening's entertainment, towards mitigating the ſufferings of our diſtreſſed brethren at Algiers. An offer ſo noble and philanthropic juſtly merits the thanks and approbation of the citizens of Philadelphia, and will no doubt enſure a numerous audience.

By this Day's Mail.

Lateſt European Intelligence.

BOSTON, March 17.

[*Laſt Friday Evening Captain Howland arrived here from Cork, in 55 days, bringing papers to 15th January, from which we have extracted the following.*]

OSTEND, December 30.

A meſſenger is juſt arrived with intelligence that the Royaliſts have been totally defeated—that the Allies have evacuated Alſace—raiſed the ſiege of Landau, and croſſed the Rhine.

PARIS, December 31.

Anacharſis Cloots, and Thomas Paine, deprived by a Decree of the convention of their ſeats, have been arreſted, and ſeals put upon their papers.—Total of the priſoners, 4621.

In the ſitting of the Jacobins of the 29th, a member announced, that Robeſpierre, jun. arrived from Toulon, was waiting in the Hall of the Aſſembly, having been admitted he gave the following account of the taking of Toulon.

"Fort La Malgue was well defended by the enemy, and ſtill more by its fortifications; but it could not hold out againſt the intrepidity of our brave ſoldiers. The Engliſh, alarmed at ſo much boldneſs, fled on all ſides, and left us in peaceable poſſeſſion of this rebel city. It was wholly on fire. The horizon, for four leagues round reflected this dreadful conflagration."—He concluded with an account of ſome events of the ſiege.

LONDON, January 6.

By a letter written from General Wurmſer to the Prince of Cobourg dated Freckenfeldt, December 26, it appears that the French had attacked the poſts of that General on the 22d, 23d and 24th; that he had been under the neceſſity of retreating on thoſe days, and had loſt ſome pieces of cannon, and had about 500 men killed. The Duke of Brunſwick has likewiſe retreated to co-operate with General Wurmſer.

Reports are in circulation, which, although factioned by ſome of the higheſt names in the kingdom, we can only ſtate the rumour of the day:

According to theſe reports, the French who on the 23d ult. occupied the ſtrong poſition at Hagueneau, from which they had driven General Wurmſer, gave orders to their General for improving this advantage. They brought him to a general engagement on the 24th, in which he was totally routed, his artillary, ſtores, and camp equipage taken.

On the 25th they attacked the Duke of Brunſwick in his entrenchments, forced them with the ſlaughter of 12,000 of his men, and drove the remnant of his army into a ſituation in which it was ſuppoſed they muſt either be cut to pieces or lay down their arms.

The Neapolitan Prince taken by the French at Toulon, is ſon to the King of Naples, and nephew to the late Queen of France.

Accounts by the way of Bruſſels ſpeaking of our late misfortunes at Toulon, ſtate, that Fort Mulgue, which the French call the Engliſh redoubt, was occupied by 2,500 Britiſh and 500 Spaniſh troops, the two flanking redoubts by 200 men, picked from the troops of all deſcriptions, and that of the whole number not one eſcaped, and only 500 made priſoners.

Jan. 7.

Orders have been ſent from the Admiralty for ſixteen ſhips of the line, none of them under 74 guns, and in the beſt condition of equipment, to rendezvous at Spithead with as much diſpatch as poſſible, and to be ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice.

The French armies of the Mozelle and the Rhine, having formed a junction, have at laſt ſucceeded in driving Gen. Wurmſer from his ſtroug poſition at Hagueneau with conſiderable loſs; and as their principle of war is to act in great bodies, and to preſs conſtantly forward, he will probably be obliged to evacuate the whole province. Their Generals appear to acquire military ſkill by experience, and their ſoldiers are evidently worked up to a pitch of enthuſiaſm, which toil, nakedneſs, and carnage, cannot repreſs.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 26.

PECHEGRU, commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Miniſter of War.

"*Head-Quarters, Hagueneau, Dec. 23.*

"I did not write to you an account of the action of yeſterday, becauſe General Hoche, with whom I then was, ſent you a courier on this occaſion. Our troops ſhewed a true republican courage; the moſt formidable poſitions, fortified by whatever art could add to nature, were carried by the point of the bayonet. The action was renewed this morning; but as, at an early hour, I quitted the left, to go to the right I am ignorant of what Hoche has done to-day.

"The enemy has quitted Biſchoillers, Duſcheim, and Hagueneau, notwithſtanding the almoſt continued works by which they had covered the line which joins the two poſts. The laſt had been fortified with ſuch care that it required nothing leſs than the diſpoſitions we had made, and the bravery and courage which our ſoldiers alone ſhew, to oblige them to retreat. We will only wait the time neceſſary to refreſh the troops, who are greatly fatigued, and we will not give them any relaxation.

"I have requeſted the magiſtrates to point out to me the Ariſtocrats who remain in the town, that I may treat them as they deſerve. I do not yet know all that has been taken from the enemy; but there are cannons, ammunition, covered waggons, and baggage, in great plenty. There are at leaſt a thouſand priſoners. I hope to give you good news to-morrow.

(Signed) PECHEGRU."

Citizen Hoche, commanding the Army of the Mozelle, to the Miniſter of War.

"*Head-Quarters, at Verch, Dec. 23.*

"I could not yeſterday give you any details, being ſo very buſy; and am yet ſo. However, according to the beſt reports I have had, we have taken 16 pieces of cannon, 24 trumbrils, from 450 to 500 priſoners, and killed or wounded 500. The briſkneſs of the attack occaſioned us only a ſmall loſs, of about 80 killed and 150 wounded.

"The attack was made at day-light. The troops came without breeches. I deſire you will make known to the Convention and the Republic, the names of the troops who behaved beſt, the 3d regiment of huſſars, the 14th dragoons, the caribineers, and the 55th regiment of infantry.

"Gen. Dubois, unfortunately wounded, behaved like a hero, or what is better, like a Republican.

"Carts full of arms are yet brought in. I have given the locks to the brave volunteers. I have iſſued this night the moſt preciſe orders, the grand developement of the army ſhall take place. It only remains for me to lead on the army of the Rhine; and if the right ſecond me, I will proceed.

"I have two tatters of colours taken from the ſoldiers of crowned plunderers. I will ſend them on the firſt occaſion to the Nation Convention. I cannot write more.

(Signed) "HOCHE."

December 27.

In this ſeſſion the plan of a Decree preſented by the Committee of Public Welfare was adopted, viz:

That a National *Fete* ſhall be celebrated throughout the Republic on the 30th of December, at which the whole Convention in a body ſhall be preſent: That the name of *Toulon* ſhall be ſuppreſſed, and that Commonalty be henceforth called PORT DE LA MONTAGNE *(Port of the Mountain)*: That the houſes within that rebellious city ſhall be levelled with the ground, and nothing preſerved but the eſtabliſhments neceſſary for the ſervice of the War and the Marine, and for the ſubſiſtence and ſupplies; and, That the news of the capture of Toulon ſhall be carried to the armies and the departments by extraordinary couriers.

In this ſeſſion, THOMAS PAINE, with all the other foreigners, was expelled from the Convention by a decree propoſed by Barrere, and paſſed in the following words: "Every foreigner is, and ſhall be, excluded from the National Repreſentation."

SUMMARY.

"FAUCHE, in his letter to the Miniſter of War, ſays, we have only one way to celebrate the victory, 213 rebels ſhall be ſhot this evening at Touſon."

The French have gained an important victory near Hagueneau, twenty-ſecond Dec. An union of the armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, having been effected, they attacked the combined forces under General Wurmſer, and obtained a ſignal victory over them, taking 16 pieces of cannon, 20 trumbrills, and 500 priſoners. The loſs of the French 300 kiled and wounded. The killed of the combined forces was ſuppoſed to be more, as the French Commiſſioners ſay, "The number of their ſlain muſt be very conſiderable, for our troops took no priſoners until they were tired of killings." Gen. Dubois of the French was wounded.

The Republican troops have nearly exdirpated the rebels of *La Vendee*.

Mr. Thomas Paine, was arreſted, and ordered to be tried before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Preparations for a new campaign were making; but from the diſſatisfaction of the Emperor to certain proceedings, the poverty of the King of Pruſſia, who has demanded to be ſubſidized, and the fears of the Spaniards, the proſpect of a negociation for Peace is not wholly obſcured.

A letter from Paris, expreſsly ſtates, that the preparations for a deſcent on England, go on with vigour.

The French in one attack on the combined armies on the borders of the Rhine, were defeated, with the loſs of 20 cannon. The Auſtrian papers ſay, the loſs of the French was 5000.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

A veſſel arrived yeſterday from St. Lucea, the Captain of which, we hear, brings poſitive accounts that the Iſland of Martinique is completely in poſſeſſion of the Eng. forces.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 5th 1794.

"There is great hopes the embargo will be taken off in a few days, and compenſation made for the detention, and good freight for America.

The eſtimate I have made for my detention is 1060 dls. 80 cts.—for ſeamen's wages 440 dls. 70 cts.—Hope to be with you in two months and to your ſatisfaction.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Bordeaux to his friend in this City, dated 6th December, 1793.

"No doubt you will think it long to be without ſome account of us. When you know, we have been four months embargoed, it will account for it.—Little can be even now ſaid to you without danger.—I will refer you to ſome letters forwarded to ———, which will give you an idea of our ſituation, and how uncertain it is how or when we ſhall return.—At times I have thought we were held as hoſtages for ſome tranſaction about to be had with America.

Another Extract from Bourdeaux, dated 16th of December, 1793.

"A Committee of Merchants under the influence of the ruling Powers, have chartered 4 American veſſels, to take 400 tons of brandy to your country—By this means they intend to purchaſe up the flour, while the other ſhips are kept under an embargo—What will your countrymen think of all this?"

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVALS.

		Days.
Ship Charleſton, German,	Charleſton	5
Schooner Commerce, Davidſon,	do.	6
Polly and Sally, Skinner,	Norfolk	7
Sloop Luriana, Church,	St. Thomas	14

Yeſterday evening arrived the ſchooner Sally and Polly, capt. Skinner, 7 days from Norfolk, he informs that on the 16th inſt. he ſpoke a ſloop belonging to Norfolk, in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, who had informed him that accounts were received there that Martinique had fallen into the hands of the Engliſh.

A ſchooner belonging to New-England, from Turks Iſland, arrived at Fort Miffiin yeſterday evening.

On the 15th inſt. off Charleſton Bar, Capt Davidſon ſpoke the French privateer Sans Parielle, which had captured a very valuable prize, (a Spaniſh brig from the Havannah) bound to Auguſtine. Same privateer had captured 2 other prizes, and ſent them into Charleſton ſome time before Capt. Davidſon ſailed.

Captain Skinner ſpoke a ſloop in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, the Capt. of which confirms the accounts of the capture of Martinique.

Arrivals and departures of veſſels at and from the port of Philadelphia, March 1793, and March 1794—taken from the Coffee-Houſe books.

From the 1ſt to 23d March 1793,	arrived	75
Same period	cleared	38
From the 1ſt to 23d March 1794,	arrived	80
Same period	cleared	46

Boſton, March 12——Arrived here the ſchooner Peace and Plenty, Capt. Nathaniel Kent, from New Providence, which he left the 2d Feb. He informs, that in the month of Dec. he was carried in there by an Engliſh privateer, and after being libelled, was informed that he might depart with his veſſel and cargo, paying expenſes: This he refuſed to do, and choſe to ſtand trial for damages, and recovered to the amount of 3101.—Capt. Kent ſays, that the Judge of Admiralty at New Providence, (Grant) conducted the trial with the greateſt fairneſs and impartiality. And informs, that in every caſe wherein the captains of American veſſels whoſe cargoes were, *bona fide*, American property, have proſecuted for damages they have invariably recovered. One inſtance it may be neceſſary to ſtate; a ſchooner belonging to Mr. Thorndike of Beverly, was taken by a privateer, and while in poſſeſſion of the captors, was, veſſel and cargo, loſt on a reef; theſe facts being proved to the Judge of Admiralty, he ordered reſtitution to be made to the full amount of the loſs, which was 12,000 dollars. The captors of Capt. Kent ſuffered a loſs for his detention, 711l.

Yeſterday arrived two brigs from Cadiz, 60 days paſſage, the Minerva, Lincoln, maſter, and Pallas, Allen, maſter.

Arrived in London from this port, The Minerva, Captain Scott.

We hear from Nantucket that one of their whaling veſſels on their return home being becalmed, was attacked by an armed boat from an Algerine cruiſer, the whalemen bravely defended themſelves by a dexterous uſe of their harpoons, and deſtroyed all except two, whom they brought home to convince Infidels of the truth of the fact.

Department of ſtate,

March 21, 1794.

HAVING received an inſtruction from the Preſident of the United States, to prepare, in purſuance of my letter to him of the 2d of March 1794, ſtatements and repreſentations on the ſeveral caſes of vexation and ſpoliation of our commerce; I muſt requeſt all perſons intereſted, to whom it may be convenient, to call upon me in the city of Philadelphia; in order that I may arrange with them the proofs and papers neceſſary on the occaſion. Thoſe to whom it may be inconvenient from the diſtance of their reſidence to call upon me will receive thro' the mail, information of ſuch things, as they may be deficient in their reſpective claims.

Edmond Randolph.

The Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are deſired to publiſh the foregoing notice,

March 24. d3t

WANTED
AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Buſineſs, Enquire at this Office.

By accounts juſt received here from St. Lucia, it appears, that depredations on and condemnations of American ſhipping are going on in the Weſt-Indies, on the part of the Britiſh—a great number of veſſels having been condemned in the above Iſland—Similar accounts are ſtated in the publications from New-York, Boſton, Salem, &c.

Two memorials and remonſtrances were read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States this day, on the Depredations and Spoliations on the American Commerce, by Britiſh Cruizers—One from the Merchants and Traders of Charleſton (S. C.) preſented by Mr W. Smith—the other from Salem (Maſſachuſetts) preſented by Mr. Goodhue. The laſt ſtated, that nineteen ſail of veſſels belonging to that town, had been carried in and condemned in the Britiſh Iſlands.—The eſtimated value of which is about 230000 Dollars. They were read and referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The bill prohibiting the carrying on the Slave Trade from the Ports of the United States, to any Foreign Place or Country, has received the Preſident's approbation and ſignature.

Mr. Sedgwick's reſolutions brought forward a few days ſince, propoſing the raiſing of fifteen regiments proviſionally, for the defence of the United States, were taken up this day in committee of the whole—the firſt reſolution being read, was put, and negatived without a debate—the others reſpecting the organization, fell of courſe—That gentleman then propoſed another reſolution, the object of which was to aſcertain the ſenſe of the committee, whether any extra proviſion for the protection of the country is neceſſary—this brought on a debate—the reſolution was at length carried in the affirmative, and a committee of nine appointed to report a plan to place the force of the country in a more efficient ſituation.

NEW THEATRE.

In aid of a FUND, about to be eſtabliſhed for the relief or redemption of American Citizens, captives in Algiers,

THIS EVENING,
March 24,
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called
Every one has his fault

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Fennell
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton
Hammond,	Mr. Green
Porter,	Mr. Warrel
Edward,	Mrs. Marſh.
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Rowſon
Miſs Spinſter,	Mrs. Bates
Miſs Wooburn,	Mrs. Morris

The EPILOGUE by Mrs. Whitlock
Previous to the Comedy an Occaſional Addreſs.

End of the Comedy, a characteriſtic *Pantomimical* DANCE, *called*—
The Sailor's Landlady,
OR,
Jack in Diſtreſs.

Jack,	Mr. Francis
Ned Halyard *(with a new ſong)*	Mr. Darley, jun.
Sailors,	Meſſrs. Warrell, Bliſſet, Warrell. jun. Lee, Baſon and De Moulin.
Laſſes,	Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miſs. Rowſon, & Miſs. Willems.
Landlady,	Mrs. Rowſon
Orange Girl,	Mrs. De Marque

To conclude with a double HORNPIPE by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,
A Comic Opera, called
The Poor Soldier.

Capt. Fitzroy,	Mr. Darley
Father Luke,	Mr. Finch
Dermot,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Patrick,	Mr. Moreton
Darby,	Mr. Wignell
Bagatelle, (with the ſong)	Mr. Marſhall
Boy,	Maſter J. Warrel
Norah,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Kathleen,	Miſs Willems

*** Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have requeſted boxes for the comedy of "Every one has his fault," are reſpectfully acquainted, that it muſt neceſſarily be laid aſide after this evening, on account of other pieces now in preparation.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon admitted on any account whehind the ſcenes.

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118.
Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more profitable than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 25. dtf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16. Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of theſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be completed with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 6, 1794. d1w3tawtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d2m

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s.

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1w1u&ſtf

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets in Philadelphia; and its demenſions are 110 feet on Third ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

Juſt Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,
And now opening for ſale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet,
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

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Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
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Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
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For Sale by the Subſcribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & tbſ.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
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Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſſins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. tu&ſugw

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1/2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Gentleman. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tu&ſ3w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794 28w2m

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Baſil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant ſtates in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Baſil Gaither were ſeized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being ſo ſeiſed, Baſil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to ſell his, the ſaid Baſil's intereſt in the ſaid land, that afterwards the ſaid Benjamin ſold the ſaid land to a certain William Gaither for the conſideration of ſix hundred pounds which hath been ſince paid, that the ſaid William hath aſſigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the ſaid Benjamin for the conveyance of the ſaid land: The Complainant now further ſtates (and ſo appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-reſidents of the ſtate of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the proceſs of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inſerted in the newſpaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themſelves intereſted in the premiſes, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs for veſting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforeſaid.

Teſt,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf